

"It Put the tense in taste," says

BETTIE BUBBLES

—the fountain favorite

Therefore, drink refreshing, delicious

Celro-Kola

"First for Thirst"

5¢ at your favorite fountain

Also by the Case at Cottage Grove Bottling Works

PRUNES AND LOGANBERRY JUICE GIVEN VISITORS

Oregon Apples Keep Much Better Than Those from California and Other States.

Oregon Building, San Francisco: The Willamette Valley representatives here are now engaged in another form of advertising that really promises great results. On two days of the week visitors are given a taste of Willamette Valley prunes and on two days samples of loganberry juice are tasted by all willing to run the risk of a new drink. The public is taking to both like a duck takes to water. Invariably there is immediate inquiry as to where the Oregon prune can be bought, and scores of orders could be taken. From the way the visitors enthuse over the loganberry juice the representatives at all the booths in the building are agreed that there is every possibility of this drink becoming even more popular than the grape juice made famous by William Jennings Bryan. There are many demands for cases of this and it is sincerely believed that this little sampling is going to accomplish greatly in widening the market for both the prune and the loganberry juice. This will help the entire valley.

Apples on display eleven weeks is the record Director Ravlin at the Palace of Horticulture, boasts of. He is frequently asked to cut the fruit and has not yet found an unsound apple. This is amazing to the casual visitor and equally so to California exhibitors. The latter change their apple displays practically every week and never permit them up longer than three weeks. Thus the staying quality of Oregon fruit is emphasized and visitors given a demonstration they are calculated to remember.

Special affairs at the Oregon building during the next few weeks will be concerned with the coming of the Coos Bay Moosers with their big band about July 17, for a ten day stay, and the stay of Mr. Benson, distinguished Oregonian, for whom the Exposition will set aside August 17. Friday night, July 9, Poet Edwin Markham, who was Oregon born, was a guest of honor at a special occasion at the building and read some of his poems. Among members of the International Press Congress present are at least five Oregon editors: Bruce Dennis of La Grande, Arthur Ruhl of Medford, Thomas Carroll of Portland, E. E. Brodie of Oregon City and E. B. Piper of Portland.

Few Changes in Oregon Mining.
Very few changes in the mining conditions in Oregon are noted by Chas. G. Yale, of the U. S. Geological Survey, for the first six months of the year. The Mint and smelters at San Francisco show only about \$15,000 increase of gold receipts in the first five months of 1915 over the same period in 1914.

The Powder River Dredging Company, at Sumpter, the most productive placer mine in the state, is building an additional dredge. The North Pole mine, in Cracker Creek District, non-productive for some time, will shortly again be producing. It has a large territory only partly opened, but recent developments show strikes of good ore.

A railroad is being built from Grants Pass into the Waldo copper district, in Josephine county, and these mines will then be given an opportunity to ship their ores to a smelter. Prospecting is rather inactive in the state, as capital is scarce to develop even the known properties.

The most important productive mines of the state continue to be the following: Among the deep mines, The Rainbow Commercial Mining Co. and the Cornucopia Mines Co., located in Baker county, are the largest two producers. The Rainbow mine is in the Mormon Basin District and the Cornucopia mine is in the Cornucopia district. Other prominent producers in Baker county are the Columbia Gold Mines Co. at Sumpter, Cracker Creek district, and the Baker Mines Co. in the Cornucopia district. Outside of Baker county the Ben Harrison mine of Granite district, Grant county, and the Humboldt Cons. Gold mines of Rye Valley, Mormon Basin, Malheur county, are the only large producers.

The most important placer mines are the Powder River Dredge Co., Cracker Creek district, Baker county (the leading dredge mine), the Osgood mine, Waldo district, Josephine county, and the Layton, Applegate district, Jackson county, are the leading hydraulic mines. As before, the dredge mining is far in excess of any other form of placer mining in Oregon, and hydraulic and drift mining being the next in importance. Baker county continues to be the largest producing county.

Prayer of a Horse.

By direction of the Police Commissioner of New York there is posted in every stable where police horses are kept a card, of which the following is a copy:

To Thee, My Master, I Offer My Prayer:

Feed me, water and care for me and when the day's work is done, provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you.

Do not jerk the reins and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if there is not something wrong with my harness or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that, you know is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position or take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

And finally, Oh, my master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death; but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.

Ride the Horse That Threw You.

The man who gives up on the first down never gets anywhere. He admits fear of the difficult and lack of confidence in himself—two elements present in every human failure.

To have courage to mount again, knowing the risk, but better prepared to meet it, is half way to successful accomplishment.

It isn't mastering the horse that really counts; it is the strengthened will power of the "winner up," and the inward joy of having accomplished the undertaking in spite of all opposition.

What goes up must come down—but no one need stay down.

Ride the horse that threw you.—Ex.

THE FABLE OF THE RURAL CONFIDENCE MAN.

Once upon a time, a young man whose paternal ancestor had died and left several thousand dollars life insurance, started for a large and wicked city to become a captain of finance. Previous to his exodus the village sages had called him to their side and earnestly warned him against the devious pitfalls that lie about the path of the unwary, and whispered to him the many tales of the country visitors to the metropolis who had returned home poorer and wiser, because of the wiles of the confidence men who dwelt and operated there.

And the young man heeded them all. He placed his heritage in a savings bank and took rooms at the Y. M. C. A. He procured a place of employment where he filled his duties so well that in ten years the man who wrote the checks took him into the firm and helped him invest his money in a place where he could collect enough dividends to own a "car" and attend two ball games a week.

And did the confidence men swarm in his wake, seeking to relieve him of his money? They did not. The only times when he realized that any such animals existed, was when he read the police news in the daily papers. But after a decade had elapsed, our hero found himself cherishing a desire to return for a visit to the scenes of his boyhood and display his wealth to his old comrades. So he put an extra quart of gas in his "tinner's dream" and made the trip.

The greetings were scarcely over, in the innocent little village, before the old, backwoods real estate agent had coaxed him into his dusty little office and sold him two thousand acres of timber land in Patagonia.

Moral—All hoos do not reside in the rural districts; neither do all gold brick agents remain in the midst of the bright lights.

The codfish lays a million eggs.

While the helpful hen lays one

But the codfish does not cackle

To inform us what she's done;

And so we scorn the codfish coy.

But the helpful hen we prize;

Which indicates to thoughtful minds

It pays to advertise.

21 High Schools Will Be Standard.

When school opens in September, Lane County will have twenty-one four-year high schools, one three-year high school and two two-year high schools.

The four-year high schools will be as follows: Eugene, Springfield, Pleasant Hill, Walker, Cottage Grove, Creswell, Lorane, Crow, Elmira, Florence, Irving, Santa Clara, Junction City, Mapleton, Franklin, Wendling, Coburg, Thurston, Dorcas, Blue Mountain, Leaburg and Union High School No. 3 at Walterville.

Vida and Alvarado will each have two-year high schools and Marcola, a three-year course.

Coburg Grange to Take Census of Milch Cows.

A record of all the milk cows owned by members of the Coburg grange will be kept, according to a decision reached at the regular meeting of the grange, Saturday. A committee of five dairymen was appointed to see the plan carried out. This arrangement is part of a general movement which is being organized throughout the county.

The greater part of the day was taken up by the initiation of seven new members, under the direction of C. J. Hurd, deputy state grange organizer. The members of the grange also decided to purchase a musical instrument for use in the grange hall.

Miss Cowgill, of the Oregon Agricultural College, gave a canning demonstration and R. B. Coglon, Lane County agriculturalist, addressed the grange.

The Canada Thistle Menace and Its Remedy.

(H. D. SCIDDER, Agronomist O. A. C.)
For years farmers have reported small patches of the Canada thistle from different sections of Western Oregon. Recently this dangerous weed has become more general in its occurrence. One of the latest districts becoming alarmed in its spread is the farming territory in the vicinity of Eugene. This weed is so persistent and pernicious when once fairly started in a locality that farmers are running very large risks to neglect the first patches and permit it to spread.

The Canada thistle is a more difficult weed to get rid of than the mustard, for while the mustard is an annual, the Canada thistle is a perennial, living on from year to year through its persistent root system. Whether it makes seed or not, it continues to spread by means of its underground stems or horizontal roots. Fortunately, it is not a tumble weed and does not spread with such astonishing rapidity as does the tumbling mustard. If it did, this state would long ago have been a sea of Canada thistles, uninhabited by man. However, the plant starts in the first place from seeds brought in by grain, grass or alfalfa seed. Hence all seed should be examined before sowing to avoid the spreading of this dangerous pest in that way. Eradication methods vary according to the extent of the area infested.

Methods of Eradication.
First. Plants should never be allowed to go to seed, as in the form of seed they may be carried some little distance by the wind, in the water of irrigation ditches, or in hay, manure, grain, etc.

Second. When this seed occurs only in small areas it should be cut close to the ground when in full bloom and the spot completely covered with tar or building paper, over-lapped and weighted with rails or earth so that the light is completely excluded from the plants. This can be done only on level ground of course. On more uneven ground a

very heavy covering of straw from an old stack bottom or manure at least 1½ to 2 feet in depth when settled, may be used. In either case the covering should be left on the spot until the fall or the following spring when it may be removed and the ground plowed, kept thoroughly cultivated until seeding time, and then put into a row crop such as corn checked so that it may be thoroughly cultivated throughout the following summer. Or in place of corn, a smother crop of buckwheat or rape sown very thickly may be used.

Third. Where only a few scattered individual plants are found, these should be cut off just below the surface of the ground when they are in bloom and a generous handful of common stock salt thrown on the roots, or instead of the salt a small amount of gasoline may be applied.

Fourth. Where the Canada thistle occurs in a number of small patches or clumps scattered through a field these may best be handled either by smothering as previously described or by the use of a sodium arsenite spray which is made by dissolving 1½ pounds of this salt in 52 gallons of water. This solution, applied with a small hand sprayer spread in the form of a fine mist so that the thistles are thoroughly covered just before they come into bloom, will kill back the tops to the ground. As often as they reappear they should be given another spraying. This method is very successful. As the spray is very poisonous, care should be taken not to inhale it or permit stock to pasture on the plants sprayed.

Fifth. Where the thistles are scattered generally over a large field but as yet have not become firmly established, the above methods would not apply. In this case, after the crop has been removed from the field the land should be plowed in the fall and then thoroughly cultivated with the spring tooth harrow which will turn out the roots and bring them to the surface where they will dry out and die. The following spring the ground should be plowed every four weeks and between times thoroughly cultivated with a spring tooth up until July, when it may be seeded to a smother crop of buckwheat or rape thickly sown. Follow this crop with fall plowing and cultivation again. Continue the next spring, and then put the ground into a thoroughly cultivated row crop such as corn, potatoes, roots, rape, etc., using the hoe to get any stray thistles that may appear.

Sixth. Where the thistle is growing thickly in large areas and has obtained a good hold, the best method is to use a thoroughly cultivated bare fallow. If the land has been in pasture so that the roots of the thistle are close to the surface, the ground may first be plowed shallowly, then thoroughly cultivated with the spring tooth harrow. If large quantities of the roots are dragged out in this way it would probably be preferable to rake them off to one side and burn them. A piece of the root of this weed one inch long will start a new plant if the root remains in moist soil where it won't dry out. This first shallow plowing should be in the spring when the plants are just coming into full bloom. Then, after three or four weeks during which cultivation has been given, the ground should be plowed again more deeply to bring up the deeper roots. Three and even four plowings may be given before fall if the soil is thick with roots and the young plants continue to spring up from time to time. The whole success of the bare fallow methods depends on never allowing the plants to go to seed or even to produce any growth at all above ground, in this way starving out the roots which have great vitality but which must die if not supplied with food from growing leaves. Following this thoroughly cultivated bare fallow the land may be seeded heavily in the fall to 2½ bushels of rye per acre which may be cut early in the spring for soiling purposes, or thoroughly disked and plowed under deeply as a green manure. The ground should then be kept thoroughly cultivated until seeding time, and then put in some row crop such as corn or potatoes and kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the summer, using a hand hoe where any stray plants appear. This method has proven successful in hundreds of cases but never unless thoroughly carried out. Of course, it is expensive because of the large amount of cultivation required, but where the thistle has obtained a good hold of a large area it is the only method that will do the work. Further, such a thoroughly cultivated fallow puts the ground in splendid shape for succeeding crops.

Seventh. Kerosene, sulphuric acid and carbolic acid have all been used, but while on individual plants they are fairly successful, they are very much more expensive than any of the other methods named, and in the case of the acids, dangerous to handle.

Farmers who are not sure of the identity of the thistle on their land should send in a specimen showing the leaves, roots and blossoms of the plant, for examination.

Printed Wrapper Helps.

A few years back several western states enacted very radical laws compelling wrapping every pound of butter offered at retail in a wrapper on which was printed the name of the maker and the exact number of ounces therein contained. Butter makers denounced the law at first as an uncalculated imposition, but very soon discovered to their delight that it was a most effective weapon against oleo, and those who made a good grade of butter discovered that their brand gave them a steady demand at better prices than the ordinary market. The printed butter wrapper improved the quality of the butter and this pleased the consumers.—Rural Spirit.

Blank notes and receipts for sale at The Sentinel office. apr71t

AN EASY, PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

One or two of Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all Druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.

Newport Oregon's Popular Beach Resort

An ideal outdoor retreat. Hunting, fishing, boating, surf bathing, etc. Interesting visiting points in the neighborhood. Convenient camping grounds, electric light, pure water.

Low Season and Week-End Round Trip Excursion Fares
Two Daily Trains From Albany

Ask for illustrated folder "Newport" giving list of hotels, rates, etc.

A Visit to the

Two World Expositions

at San Francisco and San Diego is an event of a life-time and one you cannot afford to miss

Special Fares in July

to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego on certain dates

Low Round Trip Fares Daily

with stop-overs in either direction

Four Fine Trains Daily in Each Direction

Stop-Overs At Expositions

All tickets to the East via California permit stop-overs at San Francisco and Los Angeles to see the Expositions. Ask nearest Agent for "California and Its Two World Expositions" and "Way Side Notes Shasta Route."

Southern Pacific Co.

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon

July 14-21-28

LURCH'S Special Sale

15% Discount

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, TRAVELING BAGS and HAND BAGS

LURCH'S

One stroke of a bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night can not long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgot.

Home Made Flour for Home People

Pride of Oregon, Soft Wheat Flour

H. & H. Hard Wheat Flour

Made by Cottage Grove Milling Co.

Phone 80

If you saw it first, you saw it in The Sentinel.

THE EARTH PUT ON A NEW SPRING DRESS—

So should You—

See my new Oregon Wool samples.

Patronize a home tailor who uses home spun goods.

BOHLMAN :: The TAILOR

FURNITURE HARDWARE

KNOWLES & GRABER

ours

Whether it's ours or some other kind—doesn't matter to you. The important thing is

find "yours"

It will either be fatima or some other good one.

Have you found yours? **Yes!**